

The Times Dispatch

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

To Christmas Shoppers.

Please buy your presents early, Early in the day and early in December.

That will be your biggest gift of the holidays—to the workers behind the counters and on the delivery wagons.

If we fondle and pamper our griefs, they grow to an unwieldy size and become unmanageable.—Landon.

The Root Doctrine.

Over a century ago Alexander Hamilton, the representative of the "well-born," sought to lodge in the Federal government the chief political powers of every State. Like some of his modern disciples, Hamilton despised the capacity of smaller and separate communities for efficient self-government, and called Democracy, by which he meant an eager and zealous participation of all the citizens in the government. "A frail and worthless fabric" and "a violent poison," Hamilton even thought that the President and Senate should be elected for life, and the Governors of the various States should be appointed by the central government.

But Hamilton died without seeing his theories made effective. The Federal party, whose spirit he embodied, was disrupted, and the despised Democratic party came into power for practically a half century as the champion of right and duty of the "common people" to govern themselves.

The slavery question and the Civil War placed the reins of government in the hands of the Republican party from 1860 to 1890, except for the two terms when Mr. Cleveland was President. A remarkable, but perfectly natural, transformation took place in the spirit of the Republican party in those forty-seven years. Coming into power as a party of protest, which openly attacked the Union as "a league with death and covenant with hell," and proclaimed its own alliance to the "higher law," the Republican party speedily became so infatuated with love of power that it regarded all other political protestants as dangerous fanatics or incompetent meddlers. That spirit has grown to intolerable proportions when Mr. Root, the only member of the Cabinet who, in President Roosevelt's words, "can appear before the country with the prestige of a great political leader to explain and champion my administration," not only discredits local self-government, but threatens to take away what powers are yet left to the States by judicial interpretation.

Says Mr. Root:

"It may be that such control could be better exercised in particular instances by the government of the States, but the power will have the control, they need state laws. The States will be controlled by the national government and if the States fail to furnish it is due measure either later construction of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised in the national government."

This amazing threat of revolutionary seizure of power by the Federal government would surely little had not President Roosevelt already begun to color the Supreme Court by his appointment of W. H. Moody.

When the Union was formed, a constitution was framed and adopted by the States, and in the tenth amendment thereof it was expressly provided that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

And again, it was provided in the ninth amendment that "the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by the people."

There is the contract as plain as words can make it. The Federal government has no power except such as are conferred by the States and enumerated in the Constitution, and all powers not so conferred and enumerated are reserved to the States.

But that gradual and sure development of a wider sense of political obligation and community which has been the crowning work of our government is not swift enough to wait the slowest one in Washington. Therefore, he sends his greatest anti-slavery and most fluent herald to serve notice that the States must step to the front of the administration. Else, if the Constitution will be amended—not by the people, but by judges appointed by the President, the country has been warned. Will it be?

partner, the community that made that wealth, Mr. President, should receive its dividend. A large proportion."

But will the bee work if he knows that at his death the government will confiscate his honey?

Would Mr. Carnegie have labored so industriously had he known that a large proportion of his earnings were to be covered at last into the national treasury? However, if Mr. Carnegie likes his own doctrine, there is no law to prevent him from bequeathing his fortune to the nation, that it may be used to build navies instead of monuments to Mr. Carnegie's name and fame.

A Dangerous Power.

In February, 1898, Secretary Shaw deposited \$4,941,000 in national banks. In April he authorized the assistant treasurer in New York to accept State and municipal bonds as security for deposits in national banks desiring to import gold, and under this arrangement \$40,000,000 was turned over to the banks between April 1st and May 1st. Gold was imported to cover this amount, and the money was returned to the Treasury when the gold arrived.

May 1, 1900, the Secretary of the Treasury deposited \$4,226,000. Between May 1st and June 29th, \$15,200 was deposited in national banks.

Between September 10th and October 10th, Mr. Shaw facilitated gold imports by accepting government, State and municipal bonds as security. The amount of gold imported under this arrangement was \$16,800,000.

These funds were returned to the Treasury when the gold arrived, the last payment being made November 14th.

September 27th, Mr. Shaw deposited \$3,000,000 in the national banks, State and municipal bonds being accepted as security for these deposits.

October 1, 1900, Mr. Shaw offered to stimulate national bank circulation to the extent of \$25,000,000 by accepting approved securities other than government bonds for deposits that had been made, the bonds released to be used immediately as a basis of circulation without withdrawals from the Treasury. On this offer circulation was increased by \$5,800,000.

Secretary Shaw had also anticipated the interest on bonds due May 1, 1901. This action released \$12,000,000 from the Treasury.

These figures are taken from the New York World, and are assumed to be correct.

The same paper says that of the \$40,000,000 deposited to stimulate the importation of gold between April 1st and July 1st, the following sums were deposited in New York banks:

National City Bank, New York, \$16,000,000.
Hanover National Bank, New York, \$10,000,000.
Chase National Bank, New York, \$15,000,000.
National Bank of Commerce, New York, \$10,000,000.

First National Bank, New York, \$5,000,000.
Fourth National Bank, New York, \$5,000,000.

Of the \$36,000,000 deposited between September 29th and October 10th to stimulate the importation of gold, the following sums were deposited in New York banks:

National City Bank, New York, \$20,000,000.
Hanover National Bank, New York, \$10,000,000.
Chase National Bank, New York, \$12,000,000.
National Bank of Commerce, New York, \$10,000,000.

After reading Mr. Root's New York speech, Mr. Bryan must feel so conservative that he has to go off somewhere and punch himself.

Kaiser Wilhelm employs 3,000 servants.

It is remarkable that a man who has to work for a crowd like that can find the time for so much else.

Hall Caine is making himself conspicuous by bitter attacks on Shakespeare. Shakespeare doesn't need the advertising, but Hall does.

Poultry Bleeding may say, pathetically, that he sees the canary finish, but few people really expect to live to see the end of it.

Senator Bailey will not follow the opera this season, being engaged with a whole lot of music of his own making.

Commander Peary says that the Pole can be reached, and Walter Wellman knows who is going to prove it.

The Earth may make California quake, but not the fulminations of the President.

Mr. Root also seems to have got his self one of those nice new wind-screens.

When a man is reported barely alive—well, what then, Mr. Comstock?

Mr. Root said it, but it was his master's voice.

John Brown's Monument.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

"Sir—I was much interested in the letter of E. H. Lyle, in your issue of November 9th, which was in answer to a query, 'If any monument had been erected to John Brown?' The question I pose is, 'Is it not?"

About 1892 or 1893, Mrs. T. H. Lyle, residing in St. Paul, Minn., conceived the project of erecting a monument to John Brown, at the spot where he is buried, North Elba, in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lyle are the exponents of the highest culture of the colored race in the Northwest, and are highly esteemed by all the citizens of St. Paul. Incorporated in their organization was Mrs. Lydia C. C. Smith, a wealthy German, who had been connected with the mid-continent railroad in thirty days. She was a devoted adherent of John Brown, and became imbued with the idea of commemorating the great work he had done for her people, as she felt, by erecting a monument to his memory at his burial place.

She interested the leading bishops and educators of her race, who were her personal friends in this matter, and gave lectures in various cities of the country upon the subject. She especially desired that every child in the colored schools should contribute a mite towards this monument. In order that one and all might feel a personal interest in it, The John Brown Monument Association was organized, and a partial fund was raised through the efforts of the colored race in the Northwest, the rights of the States, religious bodies, and the like.

At the suggestion of Dr. George W. Pease, of Boston, Mass., the project was abandoned.

As nearly as I can learn, the project was abandoned because of the difficulty of finding a suitable site for the monument.

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